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49. *Nephroma laevigatum* Ach., Ambajejus Lake, on wood—fertile.

50. *Nephroma helveticum* Ach., Ambajejus Lake, on tree—fertile.

FAMILY: *Stictaceae*

51. *Lobaria amplissima* (Scop.) Arn., West Branch, on trees—fertile.

52. *Lobaria pulmonaria* (L.) Hoffm., Ambajejus Lake, on trees—fertile.

FAMILY: *Gyrophoraceae*

53. *Gyrophora Dillenii* (Tuck.) Mull. Arg., West Branch, on rocks—sterile.

54. *Gyrophora Muhlenbergii* (Ach.) Schneid., West Branch, on rock—fertile.

55. *Gyrophora proboscidea* (L.) Ach., Mt. Katahdin (5,000 ft.), on ledges—fertile,—also recorded by Blake.

56. *Gyrophora hyperborea* (Hoffm.) Mudd, Mt. Katahdin (5,000 ft.), on ledges—fertile,—also recorded by Blake.

[*Gyrophora erosa* (Web.) Ach., recorded by Blake.]

57. *Umbilicaria pustulata* (L.) Hoffm., Mt. Katahdin (4,000 ft.), on ledges—fertile.

58. *Umbilicaria pustulata* var. *papulosa* Tuck., West Branch, on rocks—fertile; Kidney Pond, on log—sterile. [See Plate III, fig. 1.]

FAMILY: *Lecideaceae*

59. *Lecidea fusca* (Schaer.) Th. Fr., Ambajejus Lake, on moss—fertile.

60. (?) *Lecidea polycarpa* Fr., Mt. Katahdin (5,000 ft.), on rocks—fertile.

[*Lecidea contigua* Fr., recorded by Blake.]

[*Biatora sanguino-atra* (Fr.) Tuck., recorded by Blake.]

61. *Catillaria Laureri* Hepp, Ambajejus Lake, on bark—fertile.

62. *Rhizocarpon geographicum* (L.) DC., Mt. Katahdin (5,000 ft.), on rocks—fertile.

SUB-ORDER: **Coniocarpineae**

FAMILY: *Sphaerophoraceae*

[*Sphaerophorus fragilis* Pers., recorded by Blake.]

THOREAU MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

**BRACHYMENIUM MACROCARPUM CARD. IN FLORIDA AND FUNA -
RIA RUBIGINOSA, Sp. Nov.**

R. S. WILLIAMS

The genus *Brachymenium* of the *Bryeae* is mostly tropical or subtropical; several species are known from Mexico and quite a number are common in tropical South America. The single collection, so far as known, from this country seems to have been made by Chapman some fifty years ago at Quincy, in the north-western part of Florida, and has remained unnoticed under an incorrect name

ever since. The Florida specimens are without date of collection and the fruit is mostly not quite mature. I believe them to be the same species as that collected by C. A. Purpus at Zacuapan, Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1907, and first referred to *B. Klotzschii*, but later named *B. macrocarpum* by Cardot, in *Revue Bryologique* 38: 6. 1911. The Mexican plant is said to differ from *B. Klotzschii* (Schwaegr.) Par. of Brazil, by having revolute leaf-borders and a red peristome, but I find that both the Florida and Mexican plants have the borders of the leaves often flat and the peristome rather pale. I have not seen specimens of the Brazilian species. The figures of it as given by Schwaegrichen are very similar to those of the northern specimens, so far as they go, but no inner peristomes shown and nothing is mentioned or figured of a revolute leaf-border.

(Note.—After the preceding remarks were in type Mrs. Britton kindly called my attention to the fact that *Leptotheca Wrightii* Sulliv. is a *Brachymenium*, and Dr. Grout has sent a specimen so called, collected at De Leon Springs, Florida, by G. C. Hood. This plant proves to be the same as the Chapman specimen and not *B. Wrightii* of Cuba, which apparently has not been collected in this country. *B. Wrightii* may be distinguished from *B. macrocarpum* by the leaves, which are two or three times larger, not so completely imbricate when dry, and by the much more differentiated leaf-border.)

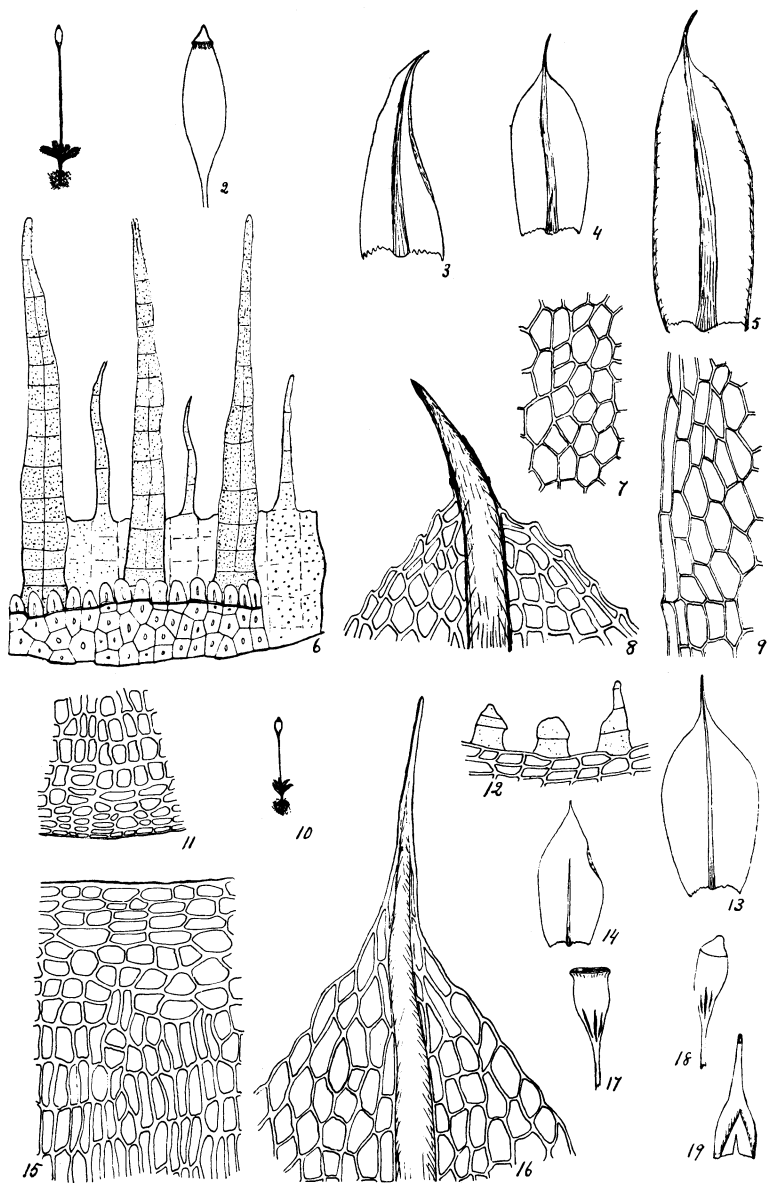
The accompanying figures (Plate IV, figs. 1-9) are from the Florida specimens.

***Funaria rubiginosa* Sp. Nov.**

R. S. WILLIAMS

Male flowers not found. Fertile plants growing in compact cushions with mostly simple stems 3-5 mm. high; the upper stem and perichaetial leaves broadly ovate or slightly obovate, about 2 mm. long, with nearly or quite entire margins and acute, short-subulate point; costa often excurrent into the point in the upper leaves, vanishing well below the apex in the smaller, lower ones; leaf cells lax, the median more or less rhomboidal to hexagonal, about 20μ wide and up to 40μ long, the marginal scarcely different; seta erect, 5 or 6 mm. long; capsule erect about 2 mm. long, somewhat pyriform when dry, finally becoming reddish brown, with a furrowed neck scarcely as long as sporangium, containing about 3 rows of stomata; the cells about the rim of capsule transversely elongate in 4-6 rows, those farther down much elongate vertically, all with more or less thickened walls; peristome scarcely evident or sometimes of pale, slightly papillose, distant teeth of only 2 or 3 articulations each; annulus none; lid conic when moist, its height a little less than the basal diameter, the first 5 or 6 rows of lower cells transversely elongate, those above broadly oblong, in erect rows to the apex; spores rough, $25-28\mu$ in diameter; calyptra cucullate, long-beaked, more or less lacerate at base.

Type locality: Missouri River banks just below Great Falls, Montana, (June, 1887, No. 31, R. S. Willi ms.)



1- 9. *BRACHYMENIUM MACROCARPUM*
10-19. *FUNARIA RUBIGINOSA*

This species seems to be most closely related to *F. Bolanderi*, but that has a well-developed outer peristome, the leaf-cells rather larger and more lax and the costa vanishing far below the apex of leaf.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Brachymenium macrocarpum</i> , nat. size. | 10. <i>Funaria rubiginosa</i> , nat. size. |
| 2. Capsule x 6 diam. | 11. Part of lower lid x 100. |
| 3. Inner perichaetial leaf x 20. | 12. Peristome x 100. |
| 4. Branch-leaf x 40. | 13. Perichaetial leaf x 12. |
| 5. Outer perichaetial leaf x 20. | 14. Middle stem-leaf x 12. |
| 6. Peristome x 270. | 15. Part of upper capsule showing transverse cells at rim x 100. |
| 7. Median leaf-cells x 130. | 16. Apex of perichaetial leaf x 100. |
| 8. Apex of upper stem-leaf x 130. | 17. Capsule after opening x 5. |
| 9. Margin about half-way down leaf x 130. | 18. Capsule with lid x 5. |
| | 19. Calyptra x 5. |

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

FLORIDA LICHENS

G. K. MERRILL

The Lichens here listed, excepting two, are new to the flora of Florida, and six of them appear to be unreported from other sections of the United States. Most of the plants were collected by Mr. S. Rapp, of Sanford. Mr. Rapp is thoroughly well versed in the botany of his region, and to his keen-eyed searching, the new Lichen Flora of Florida will be overwhelmingly indebted.

STICTA (Ricasolia) DISSECTA Ach. Method. p. 279.

On various trees in company with *S. erosa*. Sanford, Fla. S. Rapp.

Plant small, but perfectly in agreement with the species. Exciple crenate or leafy-crenate and incurved. Thallus minutely scrobiculate.

S. DISSECTA forma *CORROSA* (Ach.) Merrill, *Lichenes Exsiccati* No. 42.

With the foregoing.

Margins and surface of the thallus here and there leafy-dissected. Thallus beneath very characteristic. Both the above new to Florida and probably to the United States.

PHYSICIA (Pseudophyscia) SPECIOSA var. **minor**, var. nov.

Thallus rather small (5-7 cm.) adnate, glaucous, glaucescent or fusco-glaucous, laciniate, the divisions rather radiant, linear, much divided, borders irregular or dentate, all the axils rounded, tips of the laciniae palmate and with crenate margins, more or less sorediate throughout on upturned margins of the laciniae; beneath as in the species, but with a greater development of rhizoids. Without apothecia in the specimens examined.

On various trees. Sanford, S. Rapp; Daytona and St. Augustine, G. K. Merrill; South Carolina, Dr. Green.